Summer Hats in their variety, coneisting in part of Drab Beaver, French Pearl, Panama, Btraw, &c., unsurpassed by any, at the one price store, 128 Canal-s: J. W. Kelloog.

The late sweltering heat has brought hundreds of Gentlemen to GENIN's store, who had hope previously that we should escape the usual annual broils. Consequently the superb drab Beavers, feather weigh rich and elegant, are going off with onexampled rapidity-rich and elegant, are going off with onexampled rapidity-rich and elegant, are going off with onexampled rapidity-rich as a for the family drab Beavers' GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

Notice to the Public.-We have notion of the fruit of Day to involve general to in his law suits, by a publication in which he has the daring to intimate that the caution published in behalf of the Shos Association against dealers in Day's Shoes, is unauthoraged We can only say, in reply, that those who so deal and doubt will have their doubts speedily removed upon proof of their implication with Day in his infringements, by purchasing or by selling the pirated article. When Day's services are required in newspaper publications for us, due notice will be given.

in behalf of N. I. R. Co. Ford & Co., L. Candee, Hav ward Rubber Co., and others.

KNAPP'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE BITTERS The public demand facts, and facts attested by the names of substantial citizens have attested the value of this caraive. For female weakness, and for all disorders having their source in the stomach or the secretions, these latters are conscientiously recommended. The jaundiced, the nervous, the dyspectic, the devillated, the billious, will all find their cases met by the properties of KNAPT'S HEALT'R RESTORATIVE BUTTERS. General Depot., 362 Hudson-st.

The Fourth of July number (being No. 6) of the Hall'STRATED NEWS, should be purchased by all who desire to let their friends in the country know how the glorious Anniversary was kept in New-York. Emigrants washing to give their relations in Europe as idea of the great American Holiday, should send them copies.—Four large Engravings of the Celebration and eight Engravings of other subjects. Only 3 etc. Office 98 Nassan-st.

For particulars "overhaul your Dog-GET & REGORS's Directory" for this year, when you fit page 9 read, "and make a note of." If the above does ne satisfy, call at 162 Nassau cor. of Ann, where all matters that line will be fully attended to.

Ten Thousand Yards of Printed Lawn Muslims, selling off at G. M. Bodink's, 23 Grandest, cor-ner of Orchard, at is, and is, 6d, per yard, worth 2s, and 2s, 6d, per yard; also Bareges, Tesnes, Grenadines, Foulard Silks, Summer Pooline, Silk and Linen Goods, Barege De-ianes, Summer Shawls, Visittes, Montilles, Parasols, and all kinds of Summer Goods, 25 to 36 per cent less than the same goods could have been purchased before at any time this season.

THE CHOLERA.-In times like the pre-THE UHOLERA.—In this state we design and Southern country, produce dictates that we should look to the prevention of it bere now, rather than to the means of cure after it has once arrived; and we know of no better way of warding of this dreadful scourge than by wearing Dr. Badders's Melicated Apron, to be worn next the skin, and covering the whole surface of the bowels. They have been extensively used in England, and never has a person been known to have the cholera who has worn one of them. Thousands have been saved by using them. We advise each of our friends to obtain one immediately. For sale, wholesole and retail, at 66 Lispenard, st. near Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS .- Not every one professing to make "Gentlemen's Shirts," can make shirts fit for gentlemen. At GREEN's, I Astor House, style, fit, material and workmanship are guaranteed, and every gar-ment promised is sent home at the appointed hour.

Churches, Hotels, Steamships, &c., supplied with clegant Silver Name and Number Plates of new and beautiful designs plated in the most substantia manner, and clegantly engraved, at very low prices. Orders and samples sent by express to any part of the country Everbell, 362 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.

Steamers, Telegraphs, Railroads, &c. can be advertised in the best. Newspapers of the cities and towns of this country, through V. B. PALMER's Adver-tising Agency, Tribune Buildings.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE BATTERY Lyon his battery has enlarged— With CANISTER you know it's charged; And rowder of the deadlest kind is with his canister combined. And POWDER of the deadliest since
Is with his canister combined
Just bring his battery to bear
On wall, floor, ceiling, wanneot, stair,
And you will find the insect train
All cut off by a coup de main.
Bed bugs, and roaches still more tough,
He murders with a powder puff.

S Magnetic Powder, and Pills for destroying raile, are for sale wholesale and retail 124 Broadway
jy7 5t*

Co., Newark India Rubber Co., L. Cander, Fords & Co., Newark India Rubber Co., L. Cander, Fords & Co., Shoe Associates, and Others "—A well known arresponsible individual, with a lawyer's cumming, shapes an advertisement to appear as if issued by the above parties. The words "in behalf of "cummingly role on responsible parties from consequence of libel. "The not true that I infringe Goodycar's patent—my goods are made by my own patents—nobody uses Goodycar's patent. The Jury of Trenton, before Judge Grier, in the United States Court, trumphantly puts the scal upon that stale falsehood. One of the issues tired by the Jury, charged me with using Goodycar's patent, and the verdict and judgment was my favor, and there was but one trial. I have IT patents many of which are piraded by the combination; and my suits against Goodycar, Ford, Neware Co., "Unno Co., and others, will be brought to trial as soon as possible. All published attacks and libels on me cammate from Wm. Judson, against whom I have suits for libel. My goods are better, cheaper, and handsomer than any in the market, and I thank the combination for advertising them.

Manufacturer of India Rubber coods, and sole owner of patents in the rubber business. In behalf of the "HAYWARD RUBBER

See advertisement of BARRITT's

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists

SUMMER CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES -We are selling off our stock of Men's and Boy's Cloth-ing at very low prices, to make room for our stock of Win-ter goods. N. B.—Large stock of Linen Coats, cheap for cash. BOUGHTON & KNAPP, 33 Maiden-lane. je25 6tMW&F*

To OUR READERS .- You have no reason to complain now of being annoved with rats, mice cock-roaches, bedbugs, &c for Coutak has an Externinator that is sure and infallible. It leaves no smell or musance jy24t* Contan's Exterminator Depot, 444 Broadway, N.Y.

GESTLEMEN'S SUMMER WEAR.-First quality Ready made white and colored Grass and Line Coats, Zophyr Cloth, Merine, Aloaca, and Luster do single milled Cassimere, Merine, Bombazine and Drilin Pantaloons, with a large assortizent of Linea, Marseille and other Vests, at our usual moderate prices.

WM. T. JENNINGS & CO. 231 Broadway, jel3if

HAMMOCKS!—LEARY & Co., leaders and introducers of fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway, will this day open several bales superior Mexican Grass Hammocks. 172 U

public for in paired and debalitated constitutions. Dyspessia, Weakness of the Stomach and Bowels, Loss of Appearite, Diarricos &c., is H. V. Busar's Celebrated Atomatic Cordial. It carries its own recommendations with it. Principal Dépôt 119 Greenwich, corner of Duanessi, and by Druggists generally. Price, 50 cents per bottle. The best medicine now offered to the

DR. PHINNEY'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PilLs do not gripe, sicken or leave the bowels confire, but in a free and natural state. For sale, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sanus, 100 F. Actust. New-York, Price d49mW&S*

The Marshall (Mich.) Statesman of the The Marshall (Mich.) Statesman of the 2d instant, says: "From all parts of the State we have the most flattering reports as to the coming crops. The present season bids fair to be one of the most prosperous to our farmers ever known in the history of our State. The wool trade, just closed, has been immense, and has drawn from the pockets of Eastern capitalists no inconsiderable amount of the precious metal. Our agriculturists are beginning to appreciate this, and are turning their attention to the raising of stock, for which this State is as well adapted as any in the Union. There is no reason why our farmers should not in this way realize as great a revenue as do those of Ohio and Western New-York.

The coming wheat crop here promises to surpass

New-York.

The coming wheat crop here promises to surpass that of any other State. While the crop of Illinois and Wisconsin, and other Western States, have been nearly runned by the heavy rains, not only destroying the winter crops, but preventing the spring planting, our own promises a most abundant harvest. At no time since the first entrance of the pioneers has our State been more prosperous than at present—at no time have our future prospects been more encouraging."

The Xenia (Ohio) Torah Light says "From all parts of the State we have the most gratifying reports of the wheat crop. As it is now out of danger from rust, it may be safely asserted, that the yield will be large and the quality good. We presume the greater part of the wheat in this latitude and south of us will be harvested this week."

The Conneast (Ohio) Reporter of the 3d, says:
"Crops generally look well, wheat seldom looked better than it does now and of grass there will be full an average. Corn is rather backward, but is now rapidly coming forward. There is every prospect now of a bountiful harvest."

THE TRIAL OF REV. O. S. PRESCOTT, FOR HERESY.—Our report of the proceedings of the Eclesiastical Court for the trial of Rev. O. S. Prescott, closed on Thursday with the adjournment of the Court at noon. At that time, Mr. Prescott had withcrawn from the Court, objecting to its jurishiction, and refused to appear any further. The Court reassembled on Thursday afternoon, and announced that as Rev. Mr. Prescott had not appeared before them, except under protest and for a special purpose, and had now withdrawn from the Court, and it appearing to them that he had been presented, and had due notice in conformity with the Canon of the Church, and was not prevented from attending by sickness—it was their judgment and decision that he be suspended from the exercise of his clerical functions pended from the exercise of his clerical functions for six months. The Court then adjourned size decision Traveller. THE TRIAL OF REV. O. S. PRESCOTT, FOR

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 7, 1851.

For Persons about leaving the City during the Summer months can have the Darly Trainine sent to them by leaving or sending their address to the Publication office, corner of Spruce and Assana-sta, opposite the City Hall. Price 50 cents a month, payable in advance.

For Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued TO-MORROW MORN ING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press. The Europa sails from Boston on Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE by the BALTIC has nothing startling. In ENGLAND the stereotyped phrases of these past two months sum up the story : "The House of Commons have debated the anti-papal Bill; the great Exhibition is still crowded." In FRANCE there is a prospect of a short harvest of grain. Odilon Barrot has pronounced in favor of the revision, but the chances of that great measure have not improved. In Spain and Portugal there is nothing to speak of. From ITALY we hear the French troops are taking a firmer foothold and extending their posts in the Roman States to the great discontent of the Pontifical Government. This discontent is not surprising, for after the elections of May next it is by no means so certain that French soldiers can be used to force Monarchy on any people who desire a Republican administration of government; and in that ease their presence at Rome might prove awkward for the parties now under their protection. At Naples conspiracies and political persecutions are the order of the day as usual. In GERMANY nothing special has happened.

The Mechanics of Virginia.

We have received from Portsmouth, Va., a copy of an address put forth by the Mechanics' Association of that place to the Mechanics of the State, calling upon them to organize in order to vindicate their rights and put an end to the practice of teaching slaves mechanical trades. It seems that the owners of negroes are to a considerable extent in the habit of bringing them up as carpenters, coopers, blacksmiths, &c., and that the white mechanics feel themselves degraded by this competition, at the same time that it threatens more and more to depress their wages. And now, they say, while the State is agitated by the questions connected with Constitutional reform, and a new and better era seems to be at hand in her history, every consideration of public and private interest, the good of the State, their own good, and the good of their progeny, ought to rouse the mechanics to move in this matter. Thus they may contribute to the great work of eradicating every vestige of aristocracy and disseminating the pure principles of Republicanism; and when they have accomplished this "grand sequel to their determined and fixed efforts." when negroes are excluded from mechanical employments, and "placed in their proper and legitimate sphere," then the bonds of general friendship will be more firmly cemented, monopolies be destroyed, the doctrine of equal rights and mutual benefits reign predominant, and such prosperity ensue as the Old Dominion never witnessed.

But if the movement should be success fully resisted, if the slave owners should perist in making mechanics of their slaves. why then, the Address hints, the consequences may be disastrous to the eternity of Slavery. Mechanics will then cease to help maintain that species of property. Their own rights must first be secured or they will do nothing to protect those of the other party, which will accordingly be left to struggle unsupported against abolition. Not that the mechanics now entertain abolition views and feelings. All they ask is justice to themselves, their offspring and the State. To themselves, because their respectability as a class suffers by such deleterious competition; to their offspring because the increase of the evil will beggar and degrade them; and to the State because the citizens of other States are prevented from settling within her borders, ingenuity, invention and enterprize are repelled, and prosperity is impossible. This being the case the mechanics confidently appeal to farmers. laborers, merchants, and all other citizens " to come forward and aid them in this work

of justice and equity." Now though the Address, whose substance is above faithfully given, lacks considerably in respect of logical consistency and penetration, it is impossible to deny that there is reason in its complaint. The excellence of our country consists very much in the just independence and and selfrespect of the laboring classes. The American mechanic, especially, is a man of intelligence, and careful of his character and social position. But when he is brought into competition with slaves all his manly feelings are outraged. To work with them in the same shop, at the same branch of labor, is to be put on the level to which bondage reduces them. At this he revolts, and we honor him for so doing. Between the dignity of Freedom and the debasement of Slavery there is a great gulf.

But we fail utterly to perceive the "justice, equity and pure principles of republicanism" in banishing slaves from mechanical pursuits alone. There is no reason why the mechanics should claim this aristocratic privilege, any more than farmers or day laborers. All Work is respectable, and no higher esteem is due the carpenter at his bench than the farmer at his plow-tail. If slaves are to be excluded from the vice and the sledge-hammer, they ought quite as much to be interdicted the use of the spade and seythe. One of these honored instru-

ments is just as much degraded by the

touch of bondage as another and ought just as much to be kept for the manly hand of freemen alone.

If the mechanics would cast their glance

a little further below the surface, they would discover that they are no worse off than other classes of their fellow citizens, and that Slavery is not any more a blight and incubus to them than to the rest. Nor would any considerable good be achieved by the attainment of the particular end proposed in their Address. There might indeed be less competition in their trades, but there would nevertheless be relatively a smaller and smaller demand for their work. because it is only an active, thriving, increasing, free community which gives much employment to mechanics. A State, half whose population is slaves, cannot give work to one-third the mechanics that would be required for the same population all of freemen. Nor would the prohibition of negro mechanics induce the emigration of ingenious and enterprising men from other States, since Slavery would still remain and Labor, as such, would still be dishonorable. Our friends ought well to understand that Slavery itself is the master evil, compared to which the others are the veriest and most superficial trifles. And were they wise, instead of entering into the league they propose with the slaveholders for the protection of their own immediate interests. they would rather devote their efforts to the eradication of the institution which curses that great and noble State with

decay, stagnation, ignorance and vice. Nor, in giving them this advice, shall we keep back a more painful impression made by their Address. It supposes throughout that a community, composed of a servile class on the one hand and a free class on the other, can be happy, prosperous and progressive. And this appears not as if it were a politic reticence, but a sincere and unsuspecting conviction. Notwithstanding their talk nopolies and the pure principles of republicanism, they are all ready to tolerate and even help perpetuate this most monstrous of monopolies, this worst form of injustice, this utmost of tyrannies. A delusion so insome degree of independence, intelligence and freedom from prejudice, is the most conclusive argument that could be presented against Slavery. When it fixes its chains evtion cannot long be delayed.

GLANCES AT EUROPE... No. XIX.

FRANCE, CENTRAL AND EASTERN

Lyons, Tuesday, June 17, 1851. I CAME out of Paris through the spacious Boulepards, which, under various second appellations, stretch eastward from the Madeleine Church nearly to the barrier, and then be d southward, near the beautiful column which marks the site and commemorates the fall of the Bastile, so long the chief dungeon wherein Despotism stifled Remonstrance and tamed the spirit of Freedom. Liberty in France is doomed yet to undergo many trialsmay, is now enduring some of them-but it is not within the compass of probability that another Bastile should ever rear its head there, or that the absolute power and abject servitude which it fitly symbolized should ever be known there. hereafter. Very near it on the south lies the famous Faubourg St Antoine, inhabited mainly by bold, free-souled workingmen, who have rethan live slaves, and in whom the same spirit lives and rules to-day. I trust that dire alternative will never again be forced upon them, but if it should be there are no Bastiles so impregnable, no despetism so fortified by prescription, and glorious recollections, and the blind devotion of loyalty, as those they have already leveled to the

at the eastern barrier of the City. I received here another lesson in French Railroad management. I first bought at the office my ticket for Chalons on the Saone, which is the point to which the road is now completed. The distance is 243 miles, the fare (first-class) \$7.50. But the display of my ticket did not entitle me to enter the passengers' sitting-room, much less to approach the cars. Though I had cut down my baggage, by two radical retrenchments, to two light carpet-bags, I could not take these with me, nor would they pass without weighing. When weighed, I was required to pay three or four sous (cents) for extra baggage, though there is no stage-route in America on which they would not have passed unchallenged and been accounted a very moderate allow-Now I was permitted to enter the sacred precincts, but my friend, who had spent the morning with me and come to see me off was inexorably shut out, and I had no choice but to bid him a hasty adieu. Passing the entrance, I was shown into the apartment for first-class passengers, while the second-class were driven into a separate fold and the thirdclass into another. Thus we waited fifteen minutes, during which I satisfied myself that no other American was going by this train, and but three or four English, and of these the two with whom I scraped an acquaintance were going only to Fontainbleau, a few miles from Paris. They were required to take their places in a portion of the train which was to stop at Fontainbleau, and so we moved off.

The European Railway carriages, so far as I have yet seen them, are more expensive and less convenient than ours. Each is absolutely divided into apartments about the size of a mailcoach, and calculated to hold eight persons. The result is thirty-two seats where an American car of equal length and weight would hold at least fitty, and of the thirty-two passengers one-half must inevitably ride backward. I believe the second-class cars are more sociable, and mean to make their acquaintance. I should have done it this time, but for my desire to meet some one with whom I could converse, and Americans and Englishmen are apt to cling to the first-class places. My aim was disappointed. My companions were all Frenchmen, and what worse, all inveterate smokers They kept poff-puffing, through the day; first all of

* Boulevard means I presume, rampart or fortified works, thence our English buleverk.) The rampart was long ago removed, as the city outgrew it, but the name is remained by the ample street which took its place. Our Batters at New-York illustrates this origin of a name.

them, then three, two, and at all events till they all got out at Dijon near nightfall : when, before I had time to congratulate myself on the atmospheric improvement, another Frenchman got in, ht his cigar, and went at it. All this was in direct and flagrant violation of the rules posted up in the car, but when did a smoker ever care for law or decency I will endeavor next time to find a seat in a car where women are fellow-passengers, and see whether their presence is respected by the devotees of the noxious weed. I have but a faint

-The Railroad from Paris to Chalons passes

through a generally level region, watered by

range of gentle hills skirting the vallets, generally on the right and sometimes on either hand. As in England, the track is never allowed to cross a carriage-road on its own level, but is carried either under or over each. The soil is usually fertile and well cultivated, though not so skillfully and thoroughly as that of England .-There are places, however, in which the cultivation could not easily be surpassed, but I should say that the average product would not be more than two-thirds that of England, acre for acre -There are very few fences of any kind, save a slight one inclosing the Railway, beyond which the counthout a visible landmark, the crops of different cultivators fairly touching each other and growing square up to the narrow roads that traverse grass, perhaps ten rods wide, and running back sixty or eighty rods from the Railroad; then a narrower strip of Wheat; then one of Grape-Vines : then one of Beans ; then one of Clover then Wheat again, then Grass or Oats, and so on I saw very little Rye; and if there were Potatoes or Indian Corn, they were not up sufficiently high to be distinguished. The work going forward was the later Weeding with the earlier Hay-making, and I saw nearly as many women as men working in the fields. The growing crops were generally kept pretty clear of weeds, and the grass was most faithful ly but very slowly cut. I think one Yankee ould mow over more ground in a day than two Frenchmen, but he would cut less hay to the acre Of course, in a country devoid of fences and half covered with small patches of Grain, there could not be many cattle : I saw no oxen, very w cows, and not many horses. The hay-carts about equity, justice, the destruction of mo- were generally drawn by asses, or by horses so small as not to be easily distinguished from sses as we whirled rapidly by. The wagons on the roads were generally drawn by small horses. I judge that the people are generally industrious but not remarkably efficient, and that the women do the larger half of the work, house humane in a class which ought to manifest | work included. The hay-carts were wretchedly small, and the implements used looked generally rude and primitive. The dwellings are low small, steep-roofed cottages, for which a hun dred dollars each would be a liberal offer. Of en upon the minds of the free mechanics of a the villages are better, though still mainly small State, the case is bad indeed, and a reac- steep-roofed, poor, and huddled together in the most chaotic confusion. The stalls and pastures for cattle were in the m: n only visible to the eye of faith; though cattle there must be and are to do the plowing and hauling. I suspect they are seldom turned loose in summer, and that there is not a cow to every third cottage. ' himk I did not see a yoke of oxen throughout the . v's

ride of 243 miles. -I was again agreeably disappointed in the abundance of Trees. Wood seems to be the peasants' sole reliance for fuel, and trees are planted beside the roads, the streams, the ditches, and of ten in rows or patches on some arable portion of the peasants' narrow domain. This planting is ainly confined to two varieties—the Lombardy of Willow which displays very little foliage, and inches through. The Lembardy Poplar is in like manner preferred as giving a large amount of trunk to little shade, the limbs rarely extending three feet from the trunk, while the growth is peatedly evinced their choice to die free rather | rapid. Such are the means employed to procure et and timber with the least possible abstrac are some side-hills so rocky and sterile as to defy human industry, and these were given up t brush-wood, which I presume is cut occasional! and bound into faggets for fuel. Some of it may struggle up, if permitted, into trees, but I say little that would fairly justify the designation of Forest. Of Fruit trees, save in the villages, there is a deplorable scarcity throughout.

-We passed through few villages and no town of note but Dijon, the capital of ancient Burgundy, where its Parliament was held and where its Dukes reigned and were buried. Their Palace still stands, though they have passed away. Dijon is 200 miles from Paris, and has 25,000 inhabitants, with manufactures of Cotton, Woolen and Silk. Here and henceforth the Vine is more extensively cultivated than further Northward. - We reached Cualoxs on the Saone (there

is another Chalons on the Marne) before 9 P. M or in about ten hours from Paris. Here a steamout was ready to take us forthwith to Lyons, but French management was too much for us Our baggage was all taken from the car outside and carried piece by piece into the dépôt, where it was very carefully arranged in order according to the numbers affixed to the several trunks, Ac., in Paris. This consumed the better part of half an hour, though half as many Yan kees as were fussing over it would have had it all distributed to the owners inside of ten minutes. Then the holders of the first three or four numbers were let into the baggage-room. and when they were disposed of as many more were let in, and so on. Each, as soon as he had secured his baggage, was hustled into an omni bus destined for the boat. I was among the first to get seated but ours was the last omnibus to start, and when the attempt was made, the carriage was overloaded and wouldn't start ' A last it was set in motion, but stopped twice or thrice to let off passengers and baggage at hotels, then to collect fare, and at last, when we had got within a few rods of the landing, we were cheered with the information that " Le Bateau est parti? The French may have been better than this, but its purport was unmistakable-the boat was gone and we were done. I had of course seen this trick done be tore, but never so clumsily. There was no help for us, however, and the amount of useles execration emitted was rather moderate than otherwise. Our charioteers had taken good care to obtain their pay for carrying us, sometime before, and we suffered ourselves to be taken to our predestined hotel in a frame of mind approaching Christian resignation. In fact, when I had been shown up to a nice bedroom, with clean sheets and (for France) a fair supply of water, and had

taken time to reflect that there is no accommo

dation for sleeping on any of these European

river beats, I was rather glad we had been swind-

led than otherwise. So I am still. But you may

travel the same route in a hurry; so look out

-We rose at 4 and made for the boat, determined not to be caught twice in the same town At five we bade good-by to Chalons-sur-Saone, (a pleasant town of 13,000 people,) under a low ering sky which soon blessed the earth with rain -a dubious blessing to a hundred people on a steamboat with no deck above the guards and scarcely room enough below for the female pas sengers. However, the rain soon ceased and the sky gradually cleared, so that since 9 o'clock the day has been sunny and delightful.

The distance from Chalons to Lyons by the Saone is some 90 miles. The river is about the size of the Connecticut from Greenfield to Hartford, but is sluggish throughout, with very low banks until the last ten or fifteen miles. After an intervale of half a mile to two miles, the land rises gently on the right to an altitude of some two to five hundred feet the slope covered and checkered the whole distance with vineyards, meadows, woods, &c. The Poplar and the Pollard are still planted, but the scale of cultivation is larger and the houses much better than be tween Paris and Dijon. The intervale (mainly in meadow) is much wider on the left bank, the swell beyond it being in some places scarcely visible. The scenery is greatly admired here, and as a whole may be termed pretty, but can not compare with that of the Hudson or Connecticut in boldness or grandeur. There are some craggy hill-sides in the distance, but I have not yet seen an indisputable mountain in France, though I have passed nearly through it in a mainly southerly course for over five hundred miles

As we approach Lyons, the hills on either side come nearer and finally shut in the river between two steep acclivities, from which much buildingstone has been quarried. Elsewhere, these hillsides are covered with tasteful country residences of the retired or wealthy Lyonnais, sur rounded by gardens, arbors, shrubbery, &c. The general effect is good. At last, houses and quays begin to line and bridges to span the river, and we halt beside one of the quays and are in Lyons

Americans at the Queen's Ball.

An English gentleman who was present at the Queen's Fancy Ball, on the night of June 13, sends us the following account of the festival and of the costumes of those Americans who ap

The expectation that this would be a brilliant and gorgeous speciacle, was verified to the letter. It is o be borne in mind that the pageant was not one conceived for the mere selfish enjoyment of the and in selecting the period of the Restoration for fancy dress costumes, she did so to benefit trade as much as possible-the great variety of dresses of the different countries at that time, requiring a profusion of silks, satins, velvets, gold lace, embroidery, &c. of the most elegant and splendid description.

Long before the night arrived the most anxious so icitude was blended with pleasurable anticipation on the part of those honored with invitations to the Palace. 'Authorities' were pored over, pictures and prints gazed at, and high 'opinions' listened to with the profoundest attention, as to have appeared in any one respect not warranted by precedent, or to have put on anything incorrectly-mantle or baldrick, ribbons or knee ruffles-would have been considerably too careless to be pardoned, criticism being prepared to exercise its most vigilant examination, and to scrutinize most narrowly. As to how many tailors, dress-makers, hatters, shoemakers, glovers, jewelers and other people employed, were driven mad by the orders and counter-orders conveyed and reconveyed to statistical statement yet published to tell you, and shall not attempt to offer a guess. However, the redistinguished individuals assembled to 'look well, were crowned with the most perfect success, consid-

erable praise being due to those who got them up The streets at our West End of town, at an early your of the evening, were in commotion, and the humble classes seemed to participate in the excitement of the higher. Around the portals of the different mansions, at which the dashing chariots or corenetted carriages were standing, with righly caparisoned steeds, pawing the ground and impatient to start with the gay equipages, but controlled by the firm gold of the stout, solemn, curly wigged coachmen, crowds of eager persons, desirous to get a glimpse of the costumes presently to emerge from the doors, were collected—the powdered-headed lackeys endeavoring to keep sufficient space for their masters and mistresses to pass through the narrow avenue ormed by their admiring starers.

It is not to be expected that I should describe in letail either the scene itself, or the costumes worn by a tithe of those who were at the Palace, and after giving an account of the Queen's and Prince Albert's fresses, I shall probably confine myself to a few remarks on the dresses of some of those whose appearnce on this grand occasion will especially interest many of those who peruse your columns.

The Queen wore 'le grand habit de cour' of the fashion of the Court of Louis XIVth-a dress made of rich gray watered silk, trimmed with gold and silver ace, and ornamented with bows of rose-colored riboon, fastened by boquets of diamonds. The front of the dress was open, and the under-skirt was made of cloth of gold, embroidered in a shawl pattern in silver, scalloped and trimmed with silver fringe. The gloves and shoes were embroidered alternately with oses and fleurs de his in gold. On the front of the dress four large pearl-shaped emeralds, of immense alue, were observed. On the top of Her Majesty's nead was placed a small dramond crown, at the side of the head, a large emerald set in diamonds, with pearl loops, and the hair behind was plaited with

His Royal Highness Prince Albert was dressed in a coat of rich orange satin, brocaded with gold and with a green sprig-the sleeves turned up with crimon velvet, embroidered in gold and silver, with pink satin epaulette upon the shoulder; a baldrick of rold lace, embroidered with silver and edged with a fringe of pink silk and silver bullion, carried the sword. The breeches were of crimson velvet, with nink satin bows and gold lace; stockings of lavender silk, sash of white silk and gold fringe. The hat was trimmed with gold, with white ostrich feathers

His Excellency, the American Minister, Hon, Abott Lawrence, appeared as John Winthrop, Govrnor of Connecticut from 1657 to 1676. He wore a very handsome dress of dark blue velvet, richly trimmed with gold lace, a maroon colored cloak, and golden baldrick, with sword-high boots of russet eather, edged with point lace-black felt hat with white cockade and a plume. This costume was admirably suited to the fine and portly figure of the Minister, who looked remarkably well in it. The dress of Mrs. Abbott Lawrence wa very be-

oming. She represented Anna Dudley, wife of Governor Bradstreet. A train of brown satin was ined with pomona green satin, fastened back with scarlet ribbons, pearls, diamonds, and emeralds; the body and sleeves were fastened in spaces with emeralds, diamonds and pearls, over a fine lawn chemisette , the girdle was of rubies and pearls , petticoat of rich scarlet damask, with broad gold border on each side of a feather trimming of a rare American bird on the head, emeralds, diamonds and gold acorns, over which was worn a long scarf veil. fastened up on one side with a diamond eagle. Col. T. B. Lawrence represented Cecil, Lord Bal-

timore, Governor of the Colony of Maryland at the time of the Restoration. He wore a doublet and trunks of crimson velvet, trimmed with gold lace and opened with white satin; mantle and baldrick of imperial blue velvet heavily embroidered in gold. collar, wrist and knee ruffles of real point lace Cavalier" hat with scarlet plumes, the cockade looped up with diamonds. This was a very rich dress, and had, as may be supposed, a magnificent effect.

Mr. James Lawrence appeared as Gov. Nichols.

the first English Governor of New-York, appointed by Charles the Second in 1664. The dress displayed great judgment, and from the rosette on the shoe to the minutest ribbon was accurate. Mr. Bancroft Davis personified William Penn. the founder of Pennsylvania, selecting, of course, the earlier years of that great man. The breeches and coat were of dark violet velvet trimmed with blue dark silk stockings with high-heeled russet

shoes , scarlet baldrick, and a high crowned hat with feathers. His dress was perfectly quiet, but never theless was admirably chosen. Van Alen presented himself in the Royal presence as Gov. Petrus Stuyvesant of New-Netherlands, and the splendid materials of which the coswas composed, green velvet and gold, with a baldrick of cloth of gold, created no ordinary amount of attention. The mantle of crimson velvet was heavily embroidered in gold, worked in a pattern of great beauty; the wrist and knee ruffles

were of costly lace, and the sword, in a scabbard of crimson velvet, was relieved with burnished gold. Hon. Ashbel Smith, (formerly Texan Minister at this Court.) appeared as a Spanish Grandee, in a very elegant Court costume of the times. It was considered essentially necessary to pay great atten-tion (from the period selected for this ball) to the hair: ladies then cherished heart-breakers, and gentlemen love-locks, and your countrymen did no omit due deference to the choice of their wigs, and which addition. I assure you, so materially altered some people that it was a matter of no ordinary dif-

ficulty to recognize them. The dresses of the Marquis of Clauricarde, Lord Ernest Bruce, Duke of Wellington, Marchioness of Allesbury, La Comtesse Koucheleff, Duke of Nor folk, and others too numerous to describe, were very magnificent.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS.—The next National Convention of Journeymen Printers will be held in Baltimore on the 12th of September. Arrangements are making to have a full representation of the whole country --The National Executive Committee, appointed by the Convention which assembled in this City, last December, has not been idle in the discharge of its duties , and there is no doubt that the most beneficial results will eventually ensue from the action f the organization, which is thus being extended

TF GEORGE G. ODLIN, Esq., who has conducted the New-Hampshire Statesman for many years with distinguished ability, has retired from the Ed itorial chair. His successors are Messrs, McFarland and Jenks, under whose supervision the Statesman will continue to do good service in the Whig cause

DEATH OF SENATOR BROWN .- We deep

ly regret to learn that Hon. WILLIAM HORACE BROWN, Senator from the first District of this State, composed of Queens, Richmond and Suffolk, died at Albany at 6 o'clock on Friday evening, after an illness of 48 hours. He was not thought dangerously ill until a few hours previous to his death

The Albany Evening Journal says

The Albany Evening Journal says

Mr. Brown was a native of Vermont, but has long been a resident of Queens County in this State. He was, for many years, among the most successful capitalists in Wall-st., and a respected member of the Board of Brokers. Possessed of an ample fortune, he had withdrawn from active business, and lived in quiet retirement in the town of Hempstead. He leaves an anniable family to mourn the sudden loss of a nusband and father, endeared to them by the strongest ties of affection.

as a man, he was frank and generous. He had, by his distinguished social amiability, secured the esteem and friendship of all who knew him. As a Sentator, he was attentive, courteous and homerable. His associates respected him for his virtues, and mourn the loss of one for whom they entertained the highest respect and feelings of the warmest friendship

Received at The Tribune Office for the week ending Saturdes, July 3.

Special for Connecticut, being an Historical Estimate of the State. By Horace Bushnell. 12mo pp. 47. Hartford: Roswell & Faxon.

The Life and Character of Adomican Judson. By William Hogue. 8vo. pp. 38. Sold by Edward II. Fletcher. Aunithmedia and Philosophical Grammar. By Joel Chapus. M. H. Newman & Co.

Fruits of Lessure. 12mo, pp. 133. Amon D. F. Randolph. Golde to Virgina Springs. Philadelphia. Thomas Competitivable & Co.

Falishard. 12mo, pp. 134. Lane & Scott.

The New Dido. (Completed.) 13mo, pp. 32. Henry Kernot.

PERIODICALS AND SERIALS The Christian Examiner, July Soliday C. S. Francis & Co. Western Hertenderral Review July, Community John A. Warder.
The Hortendurist, July Edited by A. J. Dawning, M. H. Newman & Co. Appleton's Mechanics, Magazine, July, D. Appleton &

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine July Freeman Hunt, Buchanan's Journal of Man, June Cincinnati, The Mether's Magazine July B. Ela & Co. Forrester's Boy's and Girls' Magazine, July. W. C. Locke

& Co.
Student July Fowlers & Weils.
Evergreen, July Wm. H. Onderdonk.
New-York Journal of Medicine, July R. F. Hudson,
American Journal of Medical Reform, July Adriace, The American John Sherman & Co The North Assets oth American Review July. Sold by C. S. Fra.

& Co. Christian Parlor Magazine. July George Pratt. The American Law Journal. June. Philo. A. McElror. United States Law Magazine. July and August. John Livingston.
Dictionary of Mechanics. No. 31. D. Appleton & Co.
American Railway Guide. July. Currar Brasmore.
Stryker's American Register & Magazine. 1851. C. S.
Francis & Co.
The Knickerlocker. July. Samuel Hueston.
Methodist Quarterly Review. July. Lance & Scott.

CITY ITEMS.

FIRE.-A fire broke out vesterday foreneen at the Duane Market, Duane-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts., and after damaging a corpenter's shop to the amount of \$200, was put out by a neighboring Hose Company before the Fire Engines arrived.

TO "THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL JOUR-NAL," edited by Dr. REESE, has just commenced the second year of its publication. It continues to furnish valuable medical intelligence, and to take strong ground in favor of the old-fashioned medical practice

THE OPERA .- Do not forget the Opera this evening. After so much Donizetti, we are to have Verdi in Ernani, with Truffi, Marini, Lorini and Reneventano. The Opera is now fairly image rated for the Summer, at the coolest, most comfort able, and altogether most enjoyable place in the city. On Friday night, there could not have been less than four thousand persons present.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORLD'S FAIR .-We are requested to state that Mr. Raldie will be in attendance at the Astor House to-day and to-morrow. from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. of each day, to receive ad ditional contributions to the World's Pair. The Collins line of steamers have offered to convey goods for this purpose to Liverpool free of expense

THE NEW PARK .- The following memorial has been sent to the Legislature. It will be seen from the signatures, a few of which we give, that those who will be called upon to contribute most liberally toward the expense of the new Park, are most strongly in favor of the measure. The public sentiment of the city is undoubtedly on the side of the Park; and the sooner we get it, the better for all. To the Henorable the House of Assembly of the State of New

York: The undersigned, residents of the City of New The undersigned, respects of the Cry of South Vork, respectfully but earnestly request your honorable body to pass a law authorizing the Corporation of the City of New-York to purchase the piot of ground between the Third-avenue and East River and Sixty-fourth and Seventy-sixth sts., for a guide

and Sixty-fourth and Section of the Property of the New York, June 23, 1851.

Signed by Wm. H. Aspinwall, John H. Hicks, W. S. Wetmore, John Anthon, S. S. Howland, W. F. Havemeyer, Chas. H. Marshall, Mortimer Livingston, D. S. Kennedy, Henry Cary, Stewart Brown, Paul Spofford, John Bridge, George Griswald, R. B. Minturn, M. H. Grinnell, W. W. De Forest, Wm. B. Astor. Robert Ray, Stephen Knapp, Mathew Morgan, John J. Palmer, John Ward, Heary Chauncey, George Newbold.

KILLED ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD. On Saturday night, an Irishman named John Dougherty, an employee of the Harlem Railroad Company, while attempting to get on the cars when near Porty-first-st missed his foothoid and fell before one of the wheels, the whole train passed over his body and caused instant death. An inquest was hold and verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was 57 years of age.